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in the news

NOTICE

**Today is
Election Day**

INSIDE

The MIT MTG's performance of *Zorba* is technically good, and includes several noteworthy individual performances. Unfortunately, it fails to surmount difficulties inherent in the script.

p9

WEATHER

A cold front passing through early this morning with mostly cloudy skies and scattered showers behind it. Highs today only in the upper 50's. For tonight, partly cloudy skies with cool temperatures; lows 41-45. Tomorrow calls for partly sunny skies with a sea breeze, keeping the highs in the low to middle 50's. Lows Wednesday night in the low 40's.

Looking ahead: Mostly fair and warmer Thursday. Rain probability 40% today, 20% tonight, near 10% Wednesday.

EXCERPTS

It is a disgraceful truth but, war and the growth of military power has, over the history of the US and the world, contributed more to economic growth and equality than any other single factor. When a country mobilizes for a war, the resources of the rich are immediately injected into the economy because the rich are ultimately interested in preserving their private property from foreign control or destruction. It is at this time that the cooperation and support of the poor is most needed by the rich. Under the guise of patriotism and nationalism, the massive labor force of the poor is bribed into contributing to the war effort by higher wages and more political power. Naturally, the rich intend after the war to return to a peacetime economy where the demand for labor is so low that the poor can be stripped of their economic gains. Luckily, in the United States at least, the rich have been only partially successful in doing this.

—Stephen T. Maxwell
—The Stanford Daily

Puerto Rican independence foreseen

By Joel West

In a talk given last Thursday by Club Latino, one of Puerto Rico's most articulate national leaders outlined what he saw as the inevitability of Puerto Rican independence.

Club Latino president Juan C. Fernandez '79 introduced Ruben Berrios as the speaker for the second in the series "The Puerto Rican Status Question." Berrios, former president of the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP), is a former professor of international law at the University of Puerto Rico and holds a PhD in economics. In a two-hour speech delivered without notes, he addressed a crowd of approximately 250 that filled Huntington Hall.

Opening a talk that was marked by a sense of humor, Berrios noted that "we are not going to start with Columbus," but instead he traced a political, economic, and social history of Puerto Rico from 1820 to the present day. In the first part of his talk, he stressed the cooperation between anti-Spanish independence movements in South America, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. Revolutionary Simon Bolivar and his allies first chose to fight in the Andes, a terrain more suitable for guerilla warfare than either Cuba or Puerto Rico, with the later intention of liberating the two Caribbean islands from Spanish rule.

The entire nature of the Puerto Rican struggle changed, however, with the Spanish-American war of 1898. After the end of the war, Puerto Rico traded Spanish rule for American rule.

The arrival of Yankee domination was not entirely beneficial to Puerto Rico. According to Berrios, at the time of American takeover of Puerto Rico, 75 percent of the land belonged to farmers that cultivated less than 50 acres; in 1940, 75 percent of the land was in the hands of four American absentee landlords, the owners of the large sugar plantations which produced the island's major export crop to the United States.

Berrios spent the majority of his talk tracing the various factions and parties in Puerto Rican politics during this century. In the early part of the century, the Puerto Rican bourgeoisie wanted independence, in order to gain control of the nation's profitable commerce; in Berrios' opinion, this class was largely forced out of existence by the plantation economy in the first half of the century, and the post-World War II industrialization of the island by American capitalists in the period 1948-65. This group has formed the political base for the Popular Democratic Party (PPD), which has been in a steady decline in the past 25 years.

The only class comparable to that of the vanishing merchants consists of those Puerto Ricans that represent the interests of the large American corporations on the island: they comprise the middle or upper-middle class of Puerto Rico. Politically, this strongly pro-American elite is allied with the large number of Puerto Ricans that have been displaced and left unemployed by the transition to an industrialized economy. This group, estimated by Berrios to be 35 percent of the populace, has only US food stamps between them and starvation, thus "they want to vote for the food coupons and the BEO grant." This alliance, the Nationalist Party (PNP), achieved parity with the PPD in the last election, with each receiving approximately 45 percent of the vote.

However, Berrios feels that his party's rise in political stature is inevitable: the PIP is "the party of the future," unlike the PPD, "the party of the past." He noted that the main argument used by statehood advocates is that benefits for the poor will increase, a prospect, as he points out, that the American taxpayer is unlikely to favor. Politically, the state of Puerto Rico would have more congressional representatives than half of the states in the Union.



Puerto Rican statesman Ruben Berrios addressing the crowd in 10-250 last Thursday. (Photo by Joel West.)

In closing, and in response to later questions, Berrios outlined his party's plan for independence. Observing that their support comes from urban workers in the most "Americanized" sectors, he stated the PIP's intention to wait until it has a position of strength in comparison to the PPD. Concurrently, he feels the PIP must persuade the US Congress that it is in the US's own interest to allow Puerto Rican independence, and to support Puerto Rico during a transition period. He later stated that they will soon have a full-time Washington lobbyist to argue their case. Noting a 14 billion dollar US investment in

Puerto Rico, and a nine billion dollar debt to the US, Berrios disavowed any intention of defaulting on these obligations, though he implied that this was a possibility if the United States did not support the transition to independence.

Once independent, Berrios sees his nation's future with that of the third world nations of the Western Hemisphere. Because Puerto Rico is far more industrialized than these nations, Berrios believes his country has more to offer to these nations than to the developed nations of the Western world.

UROP beat

Undergrads tap the Institute's resources

By Doug Klapper

If you own an MIT t-shirt or sweatshirt, be warned. There's a good chance that next time you innocently stroll into the local drugstore wearing the shirt, the man behind the counter will ask you a question concerning the electrical design of his store. And don't try to tell him you're a Biology major, the shirt says "MIT."

Actually, this prejudgment of MIT students may very well become your greatest asset. It is generally assumed that as an undergrad you work hard and earn a top-notch education. This means you don't need to spend four years here just subjecting yourself to a series of marketable courses, you really have the opportunity to concentrate on educating yourself. This is facilitated by the UROP (Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program), which allows undergrads to participate in research and expose themselves to an educational experience that could far exceed anything found in the normal curriculum. As far as research opportunities are concerned, MIT is a gold mine, and this series of articles describes

how your colleagues are tapping the resources.

* * * *

Let's say your last class in the afternoon ends at four o'clock. Allowing an hour for dinner, and assuming you go to bed at 3am, you have ten hours to do your homework.

For some students at MIT, that may not be enough time. How is it, then, that Beth Marcus '79, a Mechanical Engineering major, is able to devote large amounts of her time to research every term?

"The courses are very important," Beth says, "but I'm not worried about getting straight A's; you miss everything else."

She was fortunate to discover the gold mine early. After deciding that she would like to broaden her educational experience, Beth found the research opportunities at MIT to be readily accessible. As a freshman, her interests were quite diverse, but she had hoped to find a research project involving both Biomedical Engineering and Aeronautics/Astronautics. Casually picking up a UROP directory, she came across the

name of Professor Lawrence R. Young.

"Biomedical instrumentation, especially related to neurological diseases and to space travel (vertigo, disorientation, motion sickness, posture control, inner-ear function, eye movements); man-machine systems; ski accidents," his UROP listing reads.

Beth paid Young an immediate visit, but as a new student, she didn't know quite what to expect. She was happy to find that the professor, as is often the case, was very willing to accept an enthusiastic student.

She worked with Young during spring term, on the motion sickness of monkeys, and he secured her a job with the NASA Ames Research Center in Moffett Field, California to continue the project over the summer. An extension of the experiment will be going into future space shuttles.

"It's been a learning process," Beth remarks in respect to her research. She is not just learning about Biomedical Engineering, but also about organization and planning. Even more, she is finding out about her own interests. By her sophomore year

she knew that Mechanical Engineering was the field that best encompassed her interests. And it was at this time that she found the project that she is still involved with today. She is working with Professor Ernest G. Cravalho on the preservation and freezing of red blood cells. The summer before she came to MIT, Beth won a scholarship to do anthropological field work in the West Indies. "I've always liked archaeology," Beth notes, "especially mummies and preservation."

Last spring, Beth began her most recent project. She was registered for a Health Sciences and Technology course in Bioengineering Practice, but attendance was so low that the course had to be cancelled. The Professor, Dr. Philip Drinker, invited her to stay and take part in solving a unique problem. Skull clamps, Beth explains, are used for neurosurgical operations, and are normally attached to the patient's skull by pins. Though this works well with adults, neurosurgery is often performed on infants ages three to eight, and

(Please turn to page 2)

news roundup

World

Vietnam drops demands for reparations — In an act that lead to the resumption of normal diplomatic ties with the US, Vietnam ended demands for massive war reparations. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, however, was still unsure of when the ties would be established in full. Earlier in the week, Vietnam and the Soviet Union promised extensive economic aid for Hanoi to ameliorate the economic hardship that was recently worsened by devastating floods.

Ugandan troops bombed a key bridge — in neighboring Tanzania, which is mobilizing its army to repel the invader. Ugandan President Idi Amin took the situation lightly, suggesting that the conflict be settled in a boxing match between himself and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Nation

New York newspapers resume publishing — *The New York Times* and *The Daily News* published their first editions today after a 90-day multi-union strike against the papers was resolved.

State

Clement Morton returns — Former Boston political figure Clement Morton, reported missing, returned to his Hyde Park home late last week. He had been visiting some friends and had not informed his family of his plans. Once a perennial candidate for mayor, he now is the chairman of the Boston School Committee.

— Art Hsu and Ken Hamilton

Brecher examines "Big Bang"

By Michael Taviss

A wry sense of humor and an easy-going manner make Dr. Kenneth Brecher, Associate Professor of Physics, a fascinating person. He is able to discuss a wide variety of topics, and can usually be prodded into telling some anecdotes related to his field.

Professor Brecher works in the fields of high-energy astrophysics, relativity, and cosmology. "The kind of thing that I do in astrophysics is to understand and see how far the laws of physics are applicable in the universe," Brecher went on to give some examples illustrating his work. One

of these depended upon the work done by Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson, both of Bell Labs, which earned them this year's Nobel prize in Physics.

Penzias and Wilson had dis-

covered radiation leftover from the Big Bang that started our universe. It can be mathematically proven that the laws of physics,

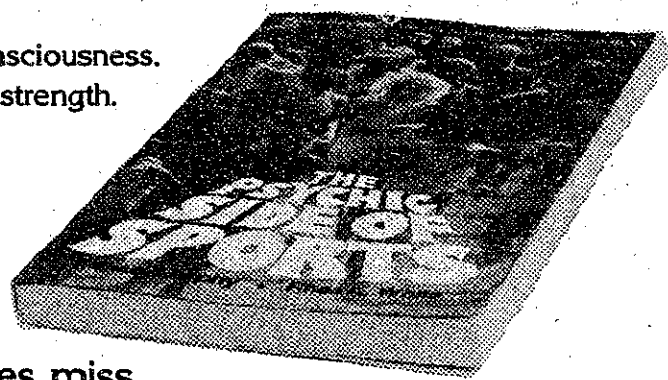
and the physical constants that we use were definitely the same 15 minutes after the Big Bang as they are now.

Dr. Brecher stated that "all the laws of physics conspire in just the right way to 'cook' the elements and get our universe. If the laws were even slightly different, and the cooking wasn't the same, we wouldn't be the same. If the universe started with a Big Bang, the constants must have been the same (then as now)."

Some of Professor Brecher's hobbies are related to his work; he is a great enthusiast of archaeo-astrophysics. This is the

(Please turn to page 3)

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AT BOOKSTORES

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Marcus wins design award

(Continued from page 1)

the clamps are too powerful their fragile skulls. Dr. Drinker was interested in redesigning the clamps.

"As far as finding a solution," Beth recalls, "they said 'no way.' They may not have thought it possible, but I did."

Then she brainstormed. She created a design allowing the skull clamp to be anchored inside the patient's mouth, to avoid clamping and damaging the skin, and to avoid putting too much pressure on the skull. It seems like a simple solution, but, if proven to work, it could greatly improve the safety of neurosurgery.

Funding for her work came from yet another of MIT's vast resources, the Clapp and Poliak Engineering Design Award. These are funds awarded by the Financial Aid Office that, according to the Clapp and Poliak Committee, "give greater recognition to the role of design in engineering education..." In the past, they have funded designs for a phonograph turntable, a microcomputer surface analyzer, robot submarine electronics, an improved bicycle, and a video monitoring system.

Beth just recently won the Scott Paper Company Foundation Award for Leadership at MIT. She is receiving \$1000 per term, for up to two years, and there is a matching department grant.

The ability to fully appreciate and take advantage of the MIT "gold mine" and whatever other situation she finds herself in, is a skill Beth has pretty much mastered, and will probably never lose. She still plans to pursue her interests of writing, political

science, and even of becoming an astronaut. What does Beth see for the near future?

She speculates, "I'll probably be writing, working in design in medicine, or... I'll be in outer space."



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(Black) holes in theories

(Continued from page 2)

study of old records, like Ptolemy's works, or monuments such as Stonehenge, to find out what was known about astronomy and astrophysics many centuries ago, and how this knowledge can be applied to today's astrophysical learning.

"For instance, I was doing a perfectly mundane problem in X-ray astronomy concerning Sirius. One day I stumbled on a very funny reference that Ptolemy said that Sirius was red. I started reading ancient texts — and this is worse than eating peanuts — and every text said that Sirius was red until about 1000 years ago, when they start stating that it was blue, like it is today."

"My interest was, could I use these ancient astronomical observations to test astrophysics?" He went on to generalize this statement. "You have 2000 years of observing compared to about 50

Former Brown U president worked secretly for CIA

By Elaine Douglas

Barnaby C. Keeney, President of Brown University from 1955 to 1966, secretly worked for the CIA during the 11 years he headed the school, according to an article in the Oct. 30 issue of *New Times* magazine.

The article, written by two recent graduates of Brown, states that Keeney admitted in an interview with them that his association with the CIA continued throughout his term as Brown's president.

The magazine said that in 1962 Keeney began serving as chairman of the Foundation for Human Ecology, a CIA-front organization through which CIA funds were secretly disbursed.

The Foundation was part of the controversial CIA project on mind control, MK-ULTRA. CIA Director Stansfield Turner told Congress in April 1977 that between 1953 and 1963 the CIA covertly sponsored research to determine means of controlling human behavior at 80 institutions, including 44 colleges and universities.

After the Senate ordered the CIA to notify all institutions which had unknowingly hosted its research, Chancellor Gray was informed in September 1977 that Anthony J. Weiner, a guest at the Center for International Studies during 1958-59, had been funded by the CIA via the Foundation for Human Ecology. Weiner is now a private consultant; his MIT research was on Soviet scientists.

The *Boston Globe* then revealed, Sept. 27, 1977, that Dr. Edgar H. Schein, currently a professor in the Sloan School, had also received funding from the CIA foundation. The money supported Schein's 1961 book *Coercive Persuasion*, a study of brainwashing of US prisoners of war in Korea. Both Schein and Weiner have said they were unaware of the CIA source of their funds.

The Providence *Evening Bulletin* reported two weeks ago that after Keeney left a faculty position at Brown in 1951 he served the CIA briefly in setting up a training program. Keeney had been a military intelligence officer in World War II.

MIT's current investigation of CIA activities on campus is somewhat stalled, as Chancellor Paul Gray and the Ad Hoc Committee on MIT and Intelligence Agencies are awaiting the arrival of documents concerning MIT and the CIA released by the Freedom of Information Act. The only activity of the CIA this fall was the public recruiting of seniors by the CIA two weeks ago.

years of modern observations. What you lose in accuracy you gain in time."

The subject which Professor Brecher views with some scepticism is not one of ancient observations, but one which is very modern, and extremely popular and interesting subject: black holes. "If you believe that general relativity was absolutely true," Brecher stated, "there is (good) reason to believe in black holes. Einstein, however, did not believe in his own equations. He used a metaphor that likened the gravitational portion of the theory to marble, but those parts having to do with matter are likened to straw. He fully expected a new theory to replace them some day."

Dr. Brecher firmly avowed that "any goddamn thing that an astrophysicist has discovered in

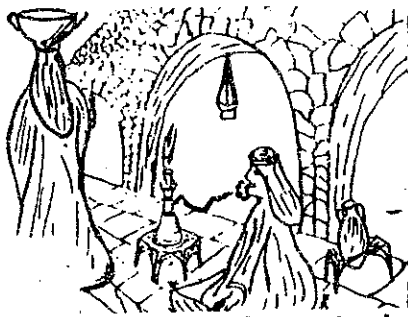
the past ten years that is not immediately understood is called a black hole." He then used the famous Tunguska incident as a specific example.

In 1908, on June 30, at a precisely known minute, something hit the Earth in the region of Tunguska, Siberia, causing an incredible explosion. "People postulate a spaceship landing," Brecher scoffed, pointing to an October 24th *Boston Globe* article, "Black Holes, antimatter..."

The real answer? "Nobody ever put two and two together. I kick myself for not having noticed this. June 30th is the day of a meteoroid shower called the Beta Taurids and the arrival of the Tunguska thing is from the same radial direction of the shower. What do you need a black hole for?"

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Most of us agree that the goals regulation seeks are important. Clean air and water. Job safety. Equal rights at work. The problem is the way Government people now write and apply specific rules to reach those goals. Too often, the rules don't really do the job. They just tie companies up in knots as they try to comply.

Last year, federal regulations took up a twelve-foot shelf of textbook-size volumes printed in small type. 13,589 more pages were written last year alone. And Washington is more than matched by a growing army of state and local regulators.

Nobody really knows how much money regulation costs. Some say it's up to \$40 billion a year. Spread that cost out over everybody and it comes to almost \$200 a year for every man, woman and child in America. Companies paying the bill can't use that money for jobs. A new job, on the average, now costs a company \$45,300 in capital investment. (Armco's own cost is \$57,520.) At \$45,300 per job, regulation last year ate up the money which could have created 900,000 new jobs.

No sensible American wants to dismantle all Government regulation. But we think the system has gone berserk and the cost is out of control.

Plain talk about REGULATION

Besides our 379 permits, Armco at last count had to file periodic reports with 1,245 federal, state and local agencies. What happens to Armco and other companies isn't that important. But what

happens to a company's jobs is. Here's an example:

Safety regulations require companies to install special guards over electrical components to protect people from being electrocuted. Like most industrial companies, Armco has scores of giant, built-in electrical cranes to handle huge loads. Their electrical components are in the top of each crane, high away from the plant floor. To maintain and repair the electrical system, safety guards have to be removed so work can be done. Except for expert electricians, no one ever goes up on top of a crane. Yet unless we win a special dispensation, we'll have to install a useless set of guards on every Armco crane at a total cost of some \$6,000,000. That wastes enough money to create 120 new Armco jobs, right there. Even though Armco people are ten times safer on the job than they are away from work. Next time anybody calls for a new regulation, you might ask for some sensible analysis of the costs and benefits — including how many jobs might be lost.

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Opinion

Rallying to Hatch and Classification

By Ron Newman

You'd hardly know it from walking around MIT this past week, but there's an election today in Massachusetts. Voters will be deciding whether to keep or to remove this country's only black Senator, picking one of two self-styled "fiscal conservatives" for Governor and deciding the fate of the controversial "Classification Amendment" which would tax homes and apartment buildings at lower rates than equivalent-value business and industrial property.

political spectrum

Gubernatorial

Of the seven statewide contests this year, the gubernatorial race offers the clearest choice. Both Democrat Ed King and Republican Frank Hatch put tax cutting at the top of their platforms; but they differ sharply on how that cut would be implemented.

In a statement released October 6, King proposed a \$500 million cut in property taxes, to be financed in part by removing \$130 million in "welfare fraud." He has spent the rest of his campaign backing away from that \$500 million figure, which King eventually admitted he picked "because the number sounded good." King has since changed his figure to \$375 million, but according to State Representative Barney Frank (D-Back Bay), a Hatch supporter, "He'll be lucky to get \$150 million tax cut." The King plan, according to Frank, provides localities with no tools to use to cut spending.

King claims that no eligibles will be cut from welfare rolls under his plan, but since 50% of welfare money comes from the Federal government, the state would have to spend \$260 million less on welfare in order to save \$130 million for itself. That means cutting welfare spending by 20%, a figure Rep. Frank calls totally unrealistic. If that's true, King will have to choose which promise to break: the tax cut, or the pledge not to change welfare eligibility standards.

The two candidates' positions on other issues also deserve scrutiny. King is an enthusiastic supporter of new highway development and nuclear power, claiming that "Permanent methods of long-term storage of high level wastes exist. The technology is known." (Does the Nuclear Regulatory Commission know that?) Hatch opposes both, stressing mass transit and energy conservation instead. Hatch would continue the Dukakis policy of vetoing bills which cut off Medicaid funds for abortions; King backs such bills. King supports capital punishment and mandatory sentencing; Hatch opposes both, pointing out that building more prisons is not a good way to save tax dollars. It's these issues that have pushed many liberal Democrats, including a long list of MIT professors, into the Hatch camp.

Senate

In the senate race, the choice is much less obvious. Incumbent Republican Ed Brooke has an impressive record on consumer, civil rights, and women's issues: he has actively promoted interest-bearing (NOW) checking accounts, the Equal Rights Amendment, and continued Medicaid funding for abortions. His Democratic challenger, Congressman Paul Tsongas of Lowell, emphasizes solar energy development and a non-interventionist foreign policy. But there is little substantive difference between the two on most issues, and despite the best efforts of both candidates to avoid it, the "race issue" could decide this contest. Many voters, both black AND white, are unwilling to remove America's only black Senator at a time when the entrance of another is nowhere in sight.

Classification

Question 1, the Classification amendment, isn't as complicated as it sounds, but the misleading campaign of the "Committee Against Property Tax Discrimination" has managed to fog the issue in the minds of many voters.

Traditionally, assessors in Massachusetts cities have appraised residential property at a lower fraction of its true value than they have appraised equivalent business and industrial property. But assessing practices varied widely from town to town and even from neighborhood to neighborhood, leading eventually to the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1974 that all property must be assessed at 100% of its market value. But it takes a long time to reassess property in the state, so most cities and towns (including Boston and Cambridge) haven't complied with the decision.

Unfortunately, 100% valuation obliterates the distinction between residential and business property, shifting an estimated \$265 million of tax burden now borne by business onto homeowners and landlords, if total tax revenue remains the same. Classification prevents the shift by mandating that residential property be assessed at 40% of market value while business and industry are assessed at 50% and 55% respectively.

Anti-Question 1 ads claim that taxes will go up under classification, and this could indeed happen on properties that have been grossly underassessed in the past (including many MIT fraternity houses). But the ads conveniently ignore the fact that taxes on such property increase even more without classification.

The failure of classification could bring the revitalization of Boston to an abrupt halt if homeowners are unable to pay the doubled tax bills that would result from 100% valuation.

**The
Tech**

David Schaller '78 — Chairman
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MIT vs Technical Union

Lab union airs grievances with MIT

To the Editor:

Lab Service Workers appreciate your coverage of the dispute between our Union and MIT in your October 31st issue.

When we tried to reply to the misrepresentations in *Tech Talk*, their spokesperson told us:

1. That *Tech Talk* belonged to the MIT Corporation. That it was not a "free press" even though its masthead invited "news and editorial comment."

2. That although *Tech Talk* has a full-time staff, the article in question was written, not by a member of its staff, but by a member of the MIT Department of Labor Relations.

3. That we would have to seek redress through him, the very party with whom we were in dispute and the party who wrote the one-sided articles.

Especially in the past few years our Union has improved its procedures to give our members the service and protection that is legally required of a certified union and that all members are entitled to. Because we have been successful, evidently MIT is trying to restrict us from carrying out our responsibilities.

Following are some examples of grievances the Union has processed successfully or are in litigation.

1. An employee with 21 years of service was discharged (not laid-off) when funding was reduced in her department. A discharge

would deprive her of lay-off rights to "bump" the most recently hired employee and her rights to a vacant job. Two other long service female employees in the same area were denied rights to "bump" or to fill vacancies. MIT claimed part-time employees (working 20 hours per week or more) had no lay-off or re-employment rights.

2. A technician, soon after he filed a grievance, was laid off "because of lack of work." About a month later his job was posted as a vacancy at a higher rate.

3. A few days after a Lab Aid filed a grievance her hours and pay were reduced 25 per cent.

4. According to *Tech Talk* publicity, MIT claims it will restructure a job for handicapped persons. Yet when a long-service employee was laid off, she was denied her rights to a lower level glassware sterilizing job after she told the interviewer an old injury would require her to sit down 15 minutes in the morning and after-

Dispute reported correctly

To the Editor:

The Kate Williams article, "MIT Battles Lab Workers Union," in *The Tech* (Oct. 31) brought to the entire MIT community the issues that have frustrated the collective bargaining process with MIT. Ms. Williams correctly stated that the conflict has nothing to do with wages and benefits, but with contract amendments that would

impede the grievance process and restrict union representatives from conducting union business with MIT. These tactics were used against unions in the 20's and 30's by Union Busting Administrations both in the US and abroad. Thank you for exposing MIT's attitude toward our Union.

5. The MIT-Union agreement provides that all technicians (and other specified employees) are subject to the protection, benefits, and responsibilities of that agreement. MIT has been hiring as non-union employees such technicians without informing the Union. In this way, MIT gets away with not giving them the agreed-upon rates and benefits.

Now MIT insists on contract language that would result in eliminating our Union's ability to effectively process our members' grievances. This language threatens the very existence of our Union and the welfare of its members.

Apparently, MIT doesn't object to Lab Service employees having a Union in name only and as long as we don't carry out our responsibilities to our members.

Philip Zlochiver
Campus Executive Board Member
Research, Development, and
Technical Employees Union

John Goddard
President

Technical Employees Union

MIT administration responds to union

To the Editor:

The Article entitled "MIT Battles its Lab Workers' Union" which appeared in the October 31 issue of *The Tech* was inaccurate and I feel compelled to try to set the facts straight. Comments on inaccurate statements follow in the order in which they were given in the article.

1. The employees represented by the Union have not been working without a contract. The expiration date of the previous contract was July 1, 1978 but the contract has been extended by mutual agreement of the parties since that date.

2. Far from delaying the bargaining, the Institute has been trying for weeks to get the Union representatives to meet face to face, informing them again and again that we were prepared to improve our earlier offer if the Union would agree to this meeting. On October 6 and again on October 17, we wrote to Mr. Goddard, the Union President, to this effect. During five sessions at the Mediation Service, we asked them repeatedly through the Mediator to meet with us and they continued to refuse. It was not until the 6th session at the Mediation Service, on October 30, that they finally consented to meet, and when they did we promptly made a new offer. (The terms of the offer were summarized in the November 1 issue of *Tech Talk*).

3. We did not schedule meetings without informing the Union or at times when their lawyer was not available. The matter of the scheduling was in the hands of the Mediator. The Mediator proposed that a session be held on October 18. We agreed; the Union Officers agreed and the next day the Institute heard from the Mediator that the Union had cancelled the meeting. The Mediator suggested another meeting on the 26th, a date we could not be available but we said we would consider a meeting for

October 25. We wrote to the Union on October 17 requesting to meet with them face to face and at the same time informed the Mediator that we saw little purpose in further Mediation sessions unless we could meet face to face to make a revised offer. In a telephone conversation on October 27, the Mediator promised that he would do everything in his power to persuade the Union to meet face to face for the purpose of the Institute making a revised offer and on that basis we agreed to another Mediation session.

4. We did not agree that "representatives of labor and those of management would meet simultaneously in separate rooms and use a Federal Mediator as a go-between..." although we had no choice in the matter because the Union would not meet jointly with us. Throughout these sessions we urged the Mediator to arrange joint meetings and he informed us repeatedly that the Union refused to do so.

5. We have no idea what is meant by "a several step procedure developed in recent years by the Union..." MIT has seven contracts with labor unions and all of them contain formal grievance procedures for at least twenty-five years. The "amendment" which we proposed was not intended to and could not have the effect of obstructing the grievance procedure. As stated in the *Tech Talk* summary of our offer, the "amendment" had the following purpose:

Time off for union business: Establishes criteria to determine when the Union Representatives will and will not be paid by the Institute for time off for Union business; identifies the responsibilities and obligations of the Institute and its supervisory personnel, and of the Union and its representatives, with respect to such time off; prescribes the procedure to be followed in the event of a dispute about the matter.

6. MIT has no desire for "control over which workers represent the Union..." The fact is that the Institute has a desire, and a right to assure that Union members' responsibilities to the Union do not come into conflict with their responsibilities as paid employees and the work of the activity to which they are assigned. The Union brought the issue of time off for Union business to the bargaining table and refused in many meetings to discuss any other issue. This was the so-called "impasse" referred to in the article, which was followed by the series of sessions with the Mediation Service.

The Union Officers took the position at the outset of bargaining that its Officers and Representatives had a right to take off as much time as they considered necessary, regardless of the effect on their work or the work of others. Since this was intolerable from an operational standpoint, and could not be allowed to stand unchallenged, we attempted to resolve the matter by preparing language to be included in the contract, or in a separate memorandum of agreement, for the guidance of both supervisors and Union representatives.

7. Finally, the article says that "some people in the Union are angry that the only publicity... comes indirectly from Fandel and discredits the Union..." It may be pointed out that the Union has available to it resources to publicize its side of the story. It has already issued and distributed widely a number of "reports" on negotiations; it has an office and a secretary, funds, and a newspaper of its own.

Copies of our offer to the Union are available to interested parties in the Office of Labor Relations on Campus and the Lincoln Laboratory Personnel Office.

Sincerely,
James J. Fandel
Manager of Labor Relations

opinion cont.

feed-back (Cough!)

Blood drive volunteers: No Smoking

To the Editor:

Here's an entry for the non-smokers' scrapbook of places where you can get smoked at for free. It's the TCA Blood Drive in the Sala de Puerto Rico.

What makes this more impressive as a collector's item is that it is not the blood donors who are providing such well-known blood additives as carbon monoxide, benzo-pyrene, hydrogen cyanide and phenols, but the nurses and health-care volunteers.

On what would have been my fiftieth (approximately) donation on November 3, there were no less than four blue-uniformed blood-drive officials making their own donations to the shared indoor air.

Let's have a nonsmoking section in the blood drive. Another suggestion: let the nonsmoker's blood be labelled. If I'm injured, I'm not sure if I want to have my lost blood replaced with a mixture of benzo-pyrene and cyanide with plasma. I might recover much faster without it.

Yours very sincerely,
David Gordon Wilson

TCA answers a last GASP

To the editor:

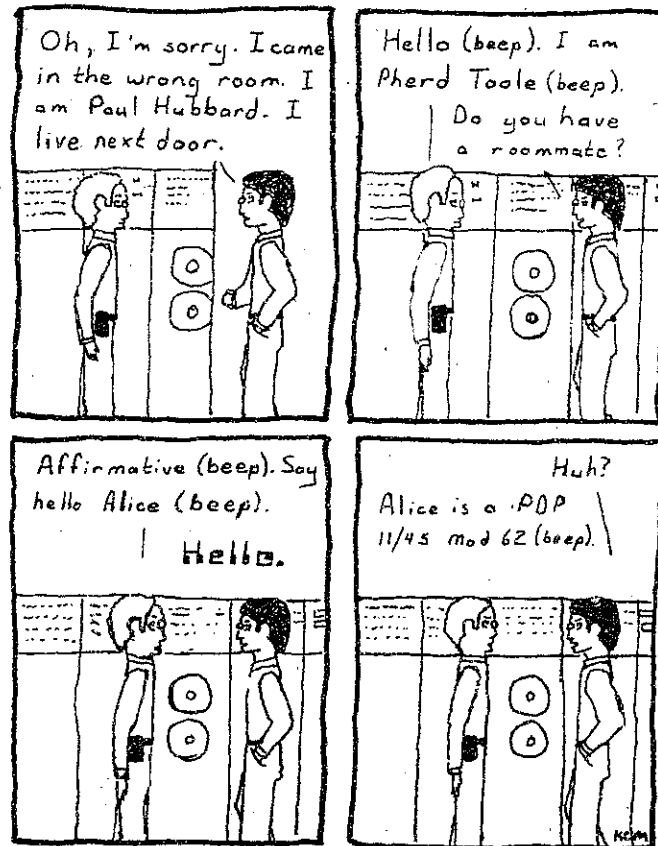
I would like to take the space to explain the situation which resulted in David Wilson's letter to *The Tech*. First of all, smoking is not allowed in the Sala de Puerto Rico during the blood drive. Smoking is allowed in the Sala before the drive starts on the assumption that since the Sala is a large, ventilated room, the air will be clear before the donors arrive.

Professor Wilson arrived early for his Friday appointment, before the drive had started for the day, and saw some of the nurses finishing their cigarettes. He complained, and after the situation was explained to him by Cambridge Red Cross' representative, Adelyn Stone, he agreed to stay and donate blood. Some time later, either one of the nurses or the volunteers who apparently did not know the rules lit a cigarette. Professor Wilson quickly left. The cigarette was put out.

TCA is sorry that a prospective donor felt compelled to leave the drive and we sincerely hope that an isolated incident such as this does not deter David Wilson or anyone else from donating blood at this drive or in the future.

Tom Crowley '79
1978 Fall Blood Drive Chairman

Paul Hubbard by Kent C. Massey



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opinion cont.



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No one's paid to run IMs

To the Editor:

I would like to reply to the complaints by Messrs. Branscome (G), Bukvic (G) and Trexler (G) printed in the Nov. 3 *The Tech*. The first complaint concerned IM Football referees, the second, IM Tennis.

Our referees are self-scheduled, that is, they sign up during the week for specific hours on the weekend. The manager makes assignments based on these sign-ups. If there aren't enough people signed up, he must call and convince people to work until all his games are covered. Once a ref is assigned, he is expected to keep his commitment.

The manager is present each morning to make sure the games are started on time. If an official doesn't show, the manager must find a replacement at the last minute, often having to work the game himself.

We have had a chronic shortage of officials in all sports, especially football. Normally, if an official is late for or misses assignments, he is not scheduled again. This is not possible when there are not enough officials available. This year, as a means of raising funds, the Club Football Team has provided us with half of our referees. Even so, we have been forced to require A and B league teams to supply referees. These two sources provide almost all of our refs.

On the Saturday that the Waterspouts are most upset about, the club team was playing its home game against Sienna and some of the "drafted" officials did not show. The manager was unable to find replacements for all the games at the last minute.

Failure to provide assigned refs results in a fine to the team. This is the only direct action we will take concerning the matter.

The decision to go to a tournament format in tennis was discussed in previous Council meetings and no strenuous objections were heard. The change was made to see if a tournament would be more popular, since there were complaints last year about the short team season.

Intramurals exist to provide structured competition, usually leading towards some sort of championship, and not just as a means of getting reserved court time. It was felt that playing a three game season did not give the sense of being in an organized league.

It is unfortunate that these people felt the need to write angry letters to *The Tech* rather than present their problems directly to us

in a constructive manner so that solutions could be worked beforehand. We have monthly meetings of the full Council in which living groups and departments are represented. The Executive committee meets Tuesdays in W32-121 to handle day-to-day affairs. Everyone is encouraged to come to these meetings or to call us to present your opinions.

What is more unfortunate is the attitude of the writers towards the IM program and its managers. IM's are run by elected, unpaid students who carry full academic loads like everyone else. They provide a free service to the community for little in return.

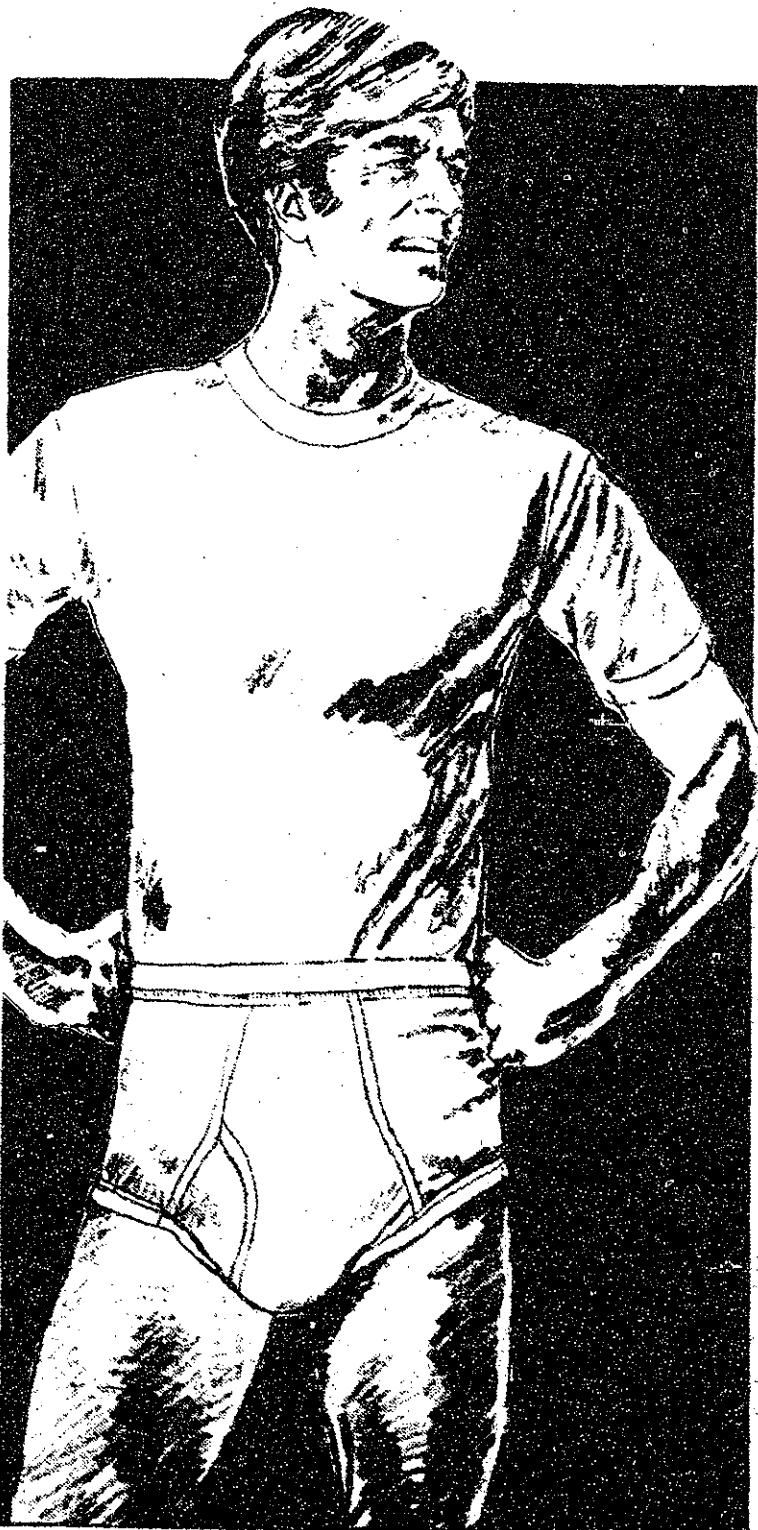
Mr. Trexler's suspicion that we are attempting to discourage participation in IM Tennis is upsetting. No one is forced to work

as a manager. If a manager is not found for a sport, it is not held. We can control the number of teams in any sport by limiting entries, as we do in Bowling.

To imply that we would use devious means to discourage entries and make our scheduling easier insults the integrity of all the IM managers who give up evening and weekend hours to run our program.

Perhaps as grad students, these people can be excused for some of their misconceptions. They haven't had first-hand exposure to the job of managing from room-mates or brothers. I hope that their attitudes are not those of the rest of the students.

Sincerely,
Jason Tong '79
Chairman
Intramural Council



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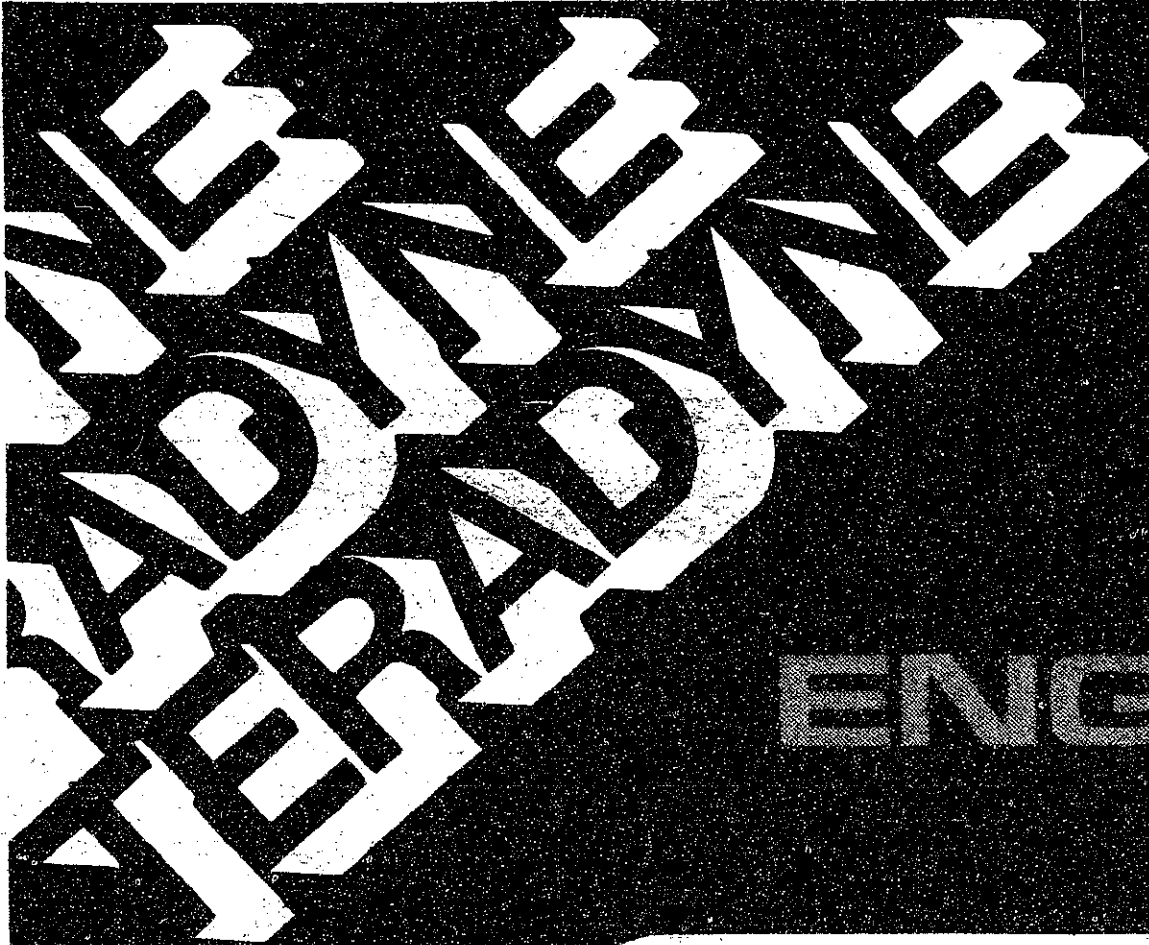
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ENGINEERS

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arts

Zorbá script a difficult challenge for MTG

By Kevin Cunningham

Zorbá, presented by the MIT Musical Theatre Guild, Thursday through Saturday, November 9-11, in Kresge Auditorium. Tickets \$4, 3.50 with MIT ID (\$3 on Thurs.). Tickets in Lobby 10, at the door, or by calling x3-6294.

Something is wrong with **Zorbá**, the musical. Where the difficulty lies is hard to determine. It may be tied in with the particular way it has been produced by the MIT Musical Theatre Guild, but the fault is more likely related to the nature of the musical as it is written.

Zorbá can be divided into two areas: what happens in the play, and what fails to happen. Or, more precisely, what goes on plotwise, and the play tries, but fails, to say.

First, the story: Nikos (Marcus Filipovich), a teacher from Athens, is going to Crete to restore and operate an old mine. In a cafe on the way, Zorbá appears and Nikos, impressed with the live-for-the-moment Zorbá (Dave Waggett '81), decides to take him along. They arrive in Crete, where they meet an aging French madame (Kimberly Price) who can provide them with rooms. Unknown to the two travelers, fevers are running high in the village against a young widow (Marianne



Nikos (left) and Zorbá (Photo by Gordon Haff.)

Labriola), a young lady with whom Nikos quickly falls in love.

A similar situation appears to be developing between the French hortense and Zorbá (but of course Zorbá is simply being the gallant man about town, and is not really serious about her). Nikos soon sends Zorbá off to buy supplies for opening the old mine, and naturally the hortense feels

Zorbá will forget her (a prediction which turns out to be accurate). Zorbá writes back to Nikos, describing his experiences in a cafe, but leaving out any references to the hortense. When the hortense catches Nikos reading the letter, she asks if Zorbá has any messages for her and Nikos fakes one to the effect that Zorbá will marry her. Naturally, Zorbá is in a difficult situation when he returns to find this out.

Meanwhile a young villager has killed himself since he saw Nikos with the widow, whom he loves, and the family tries to take its revenge. Tragedy follows.

Now, what's wrong: Despite its promise and length, **Zorbá** is incredibly thin. It is strangely shallow and superficial; there is a definite lack of depth all around — character, plot, etc. It is doubtful that this is due to the MIT production. In spite of everything the acoustics at Kresge could do to muffle the show, the bouncing and lively energy the players and orchestra embodied shone through it all. Everyone down to bit players vibrated with the power of their production, but it was a losing battle. The inadequate nature of the material itself smothered the life from this troupe.

Marcus Filipovich's Nikos, with a sure sense of reality and good-natured fun, established itself as a viable competitor for main character over Zorbá. One could sense in the widow the pain she was feeling, and the hortense was irascible throughout. Zorbá was naturally epicurean, and

(Please turn to page 9)



Kimberly Price, as the French madame, and an admirer. (Photo by Gordon Haff.)



Marianne Labriola. (Photo by Gordon Haff.)

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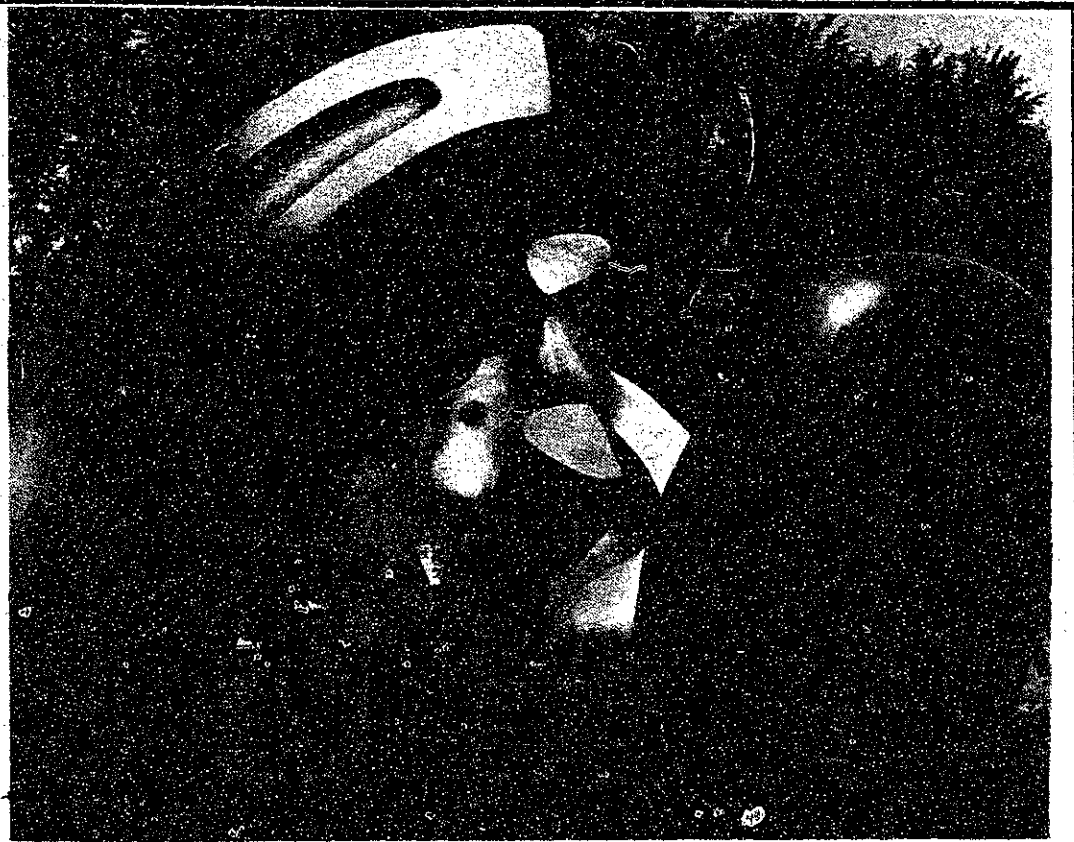
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arts cont.



Prints, by artist Henry Moore whose *Three Piece Reclining Figure, Draped* (alias the *Bronze Bunny*) decorates the Great Court, are currently on exhibit at Graphics 1 and 2, 168 Newbury St., in Back Bay.

Moore, 80, has long been regarded as one of the most important sculptors of the twentieth century. Moore's prints echo the themes found in his sculptural work, stressing his most familiar subjects, the reclining figure, the mother and child, nudes, and architectural compositions.

The gallery is open Monday through Saturday, 9:30-5:30 through November 25. Call 266-2475.

MTG plays Zorba'

(Continued from page 8)

delightfully so.

But for the strength of the cast, no character was threshed out enough; the fault lies with the authors, who thought single lines or scenes were sufficient to establish distinct and important character traits. They are not sufficient, and when the story progresses as quickly as it does here, one wonders why the character did this or that.

Which brings us to the plot itself: just as with the characters but more so, the play tries to make a lot of different points in a lot of different scenes. It's as though the writers sat down and said "Okay, in this scene we'll make this point; in the next scene we'll express this theme..." And this kind of heavy-handed writing — i.e., engineering scenes to make a certain point — destroys the effect of the themes themselves. If the writers had distributed their ideas throughout the story rather than condensing them here and there, something might have clicked with the audience. But the authors hadn't, so the buildup that should climax toward the tragic end is not there. The audience finds itself wondering "what happened?" as the cast takes its bow. It's all because of this "Stick this theme over here" attitude that we're lost; since all the events are isolated and ob-

viously planned, we can't look at them as a developing story, but as a collection of events. For example, so many isolated scenes and lines have been devoted to establish madame hortense as a comic character, that her ultimate fate as depicted in the play does not move us. Even Zorba's hedonistic attitude — his chief characteristic — is reduced to obvious device, even though his views are incredibly incisive and would be truly affecting if the treatment had been different. What it comes down to is that this "isolation of ideas" eliminates any thorough development of character, and consequently obscures the motivation, the reasons, behind the actions in the play, which, after all, were the very thing we are supposed to be getting. Thus the authors have strangled their own material by concentrating on structure before character.

The Musical Theatre Guild's heroic efforts to overcome the material are heartwarming, but the point of it all is lost. Everyone can see what the play is trying to say about death and life, but it's so utterly obvious and engineered that we are not impressed. Perhaps if the production concentrated more on the seriousness of the material rather than on the comedic aspects the disjunction at the end would not have been so great.

happenings

AROUND MIT

MIT Dramashop performs Aristophanes' *The Frogs*, Thurs.-Sat., Nov. 16-18, at 8pm in Kresge Little Theatre. Free, on first come basis; critique and coffee following performance.

ArtFacts, an informal discussion group on the visual arts, will hold its second meetin on Wed., Nov. 8, at 8pm in the Bush Room (10-105). Talk by Deborah Wye of the Fogg Art Museum, and slide presentation of paintings in the MIT Permanent Collection; call x3-4400.

Faculty Recital. Marcus Thompson,

viola, and Seth Carlin, piano. Sun., Nov. 12, at 2pm in Kresge; free.

AT THE MOVIES

Sponsored by the Humanities Department.: *La Grande Illusion*, Tues., Nov. 7, at 7pm in 66-110.

Les Enfants Terribles, Wed., Nov. 8, at 7pm in 66-110.

Shadow Catcher, Thurs., Nov. 9 at 3pm in 66-056.

Olympia, Mon., Nov. 13, at 7:30pm in 14N-0615.

Rise of Louis XIV, Tues., Nov. 14, at

7:30 in 66-110.

A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, the MidNite movie, Sat., Nov. 11, in the Sala; free.

The LSC lineup:

Cabaret (Fri.) 7 & 10 in 26-100.

Henry V (Fri. Classic) 7:30 in 10-250.

A Bridge Too Far (Sat.) 6:30 & 10 in 26-100.

The Spy Who Came in from the Cold (Sun.) 6:30 & 9 in 10-250.

Fiddler on the Roof, sponsored by MIT Hillel, Thurs., Nov. 9 at 7:30 & 11pm in 10-250; \$1.25.

IN TOWN

Woody Allen: An American Comedy Allen explains how and why he writes, why he stopped reading comic books and switched to more "intelligent" reading material ("to impress women"), and follows his life from stickball player to college dropout, from gag writer to stand-up comic to serious humorist. Clips from some of his films provide a visual illustration of Allen's narrative. The film is now playing at Off The Wall; for information call: 354-5678.

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sports cont.

Sailors nab 2nd in Schell

Editor's note: This story was submitted by the sailing team.

The varsity sailing team climaxed a successful fall season with a second place finish in the Schell Trophy Regatta, held on the Charles River last weekend. Although failing to overtake the nation's number one ranked team, the US Merchant Marine

Academy from Kings Point, New York, the Tech sailors were impressive in defeating eleven other top colleges. The nine New England colleges in the regatta had all qualified for the regatta based on their fall season's record, and rounding out the field were the three top teams from the Middle Atlantic District and the

top team from the Midwest. Elliot Rossen '79, skipper, with Dave Kuller '81 as crew, led the "B" Division and were tied for low point in the regatta. Captain Lenny Dolbert '79 with Hoon Won '81 as crew were a strong third in the "A" Division.

On this same weekend a team led by Bates McKee '79 and John York '80 finished first at a seven college regatta held at Dartmouth.

In recent weeks Tech was second in the prestigious McMillan Cup Regatta at navy and finished in a 4-way tie for first in the New England Team Racing Championship at the Coast Guard Academy. The McMillan Cup is the country's oldest college regatta and was raced in 44 foot yawls requiring a crew of eight. Tech's yawl skipper was Eric Greene '79. The Team Race Championship will not be concluded until the spring when Yale, Tufts, the University of Rhode Island, and MIT will race off to decide the two teams which will represent New England's 51 sailing colleges in the national championship in Chicago.



Men's B-division sailors jockey at the start of one of the races during Saturday's Dinghy Invitational. (Photo by Joel West.)

Fencers bop BC in opener

By Amelia Phillips

Editor's note: Amelia Phillips is a member of the Women's Fencing Team.

The MIT Women's Fencing team got the season off to a roaring start when they smashed the Boston College (BC) Fencing Club 12-4 this past Wednesday night.

Because it was so early in the year, only returning team members were allowed to fence. Winning all of their bouts were Michelle Prettyman, captain, and Nancy Robinson. Also fencing were Julia Shimaoka, Sayuri Kuo, Amelia Phillips, Kathy

Osman, and Debbie Barnes. BC was represented by Cindy Byrnes, Marie Grandmaison, and a rarity in women's fencing—a male, Tim Hadley.

Unofficially, the women's team had gotten underway on Sunday, October 29, when six of them appeared at Wellesley for an Amateur Fencer's League of America classification tournament. Two of them, Michelle Prettyman and Nancy Robinson, advanced to the semifinals. Prettyman advanced from there to the finals, but withdrew in order to complete her homework. Moving into her slot in the finals was Robinson, who also withdrew.

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Yale outlasts water polo

By Gordon Haff

At the New England Championships last Friday and Saturday, the MIT Water Polo team finished a disappointing third place behind Brown and Yale. MIT needed a second place finish to go on to the Eastern Championships.

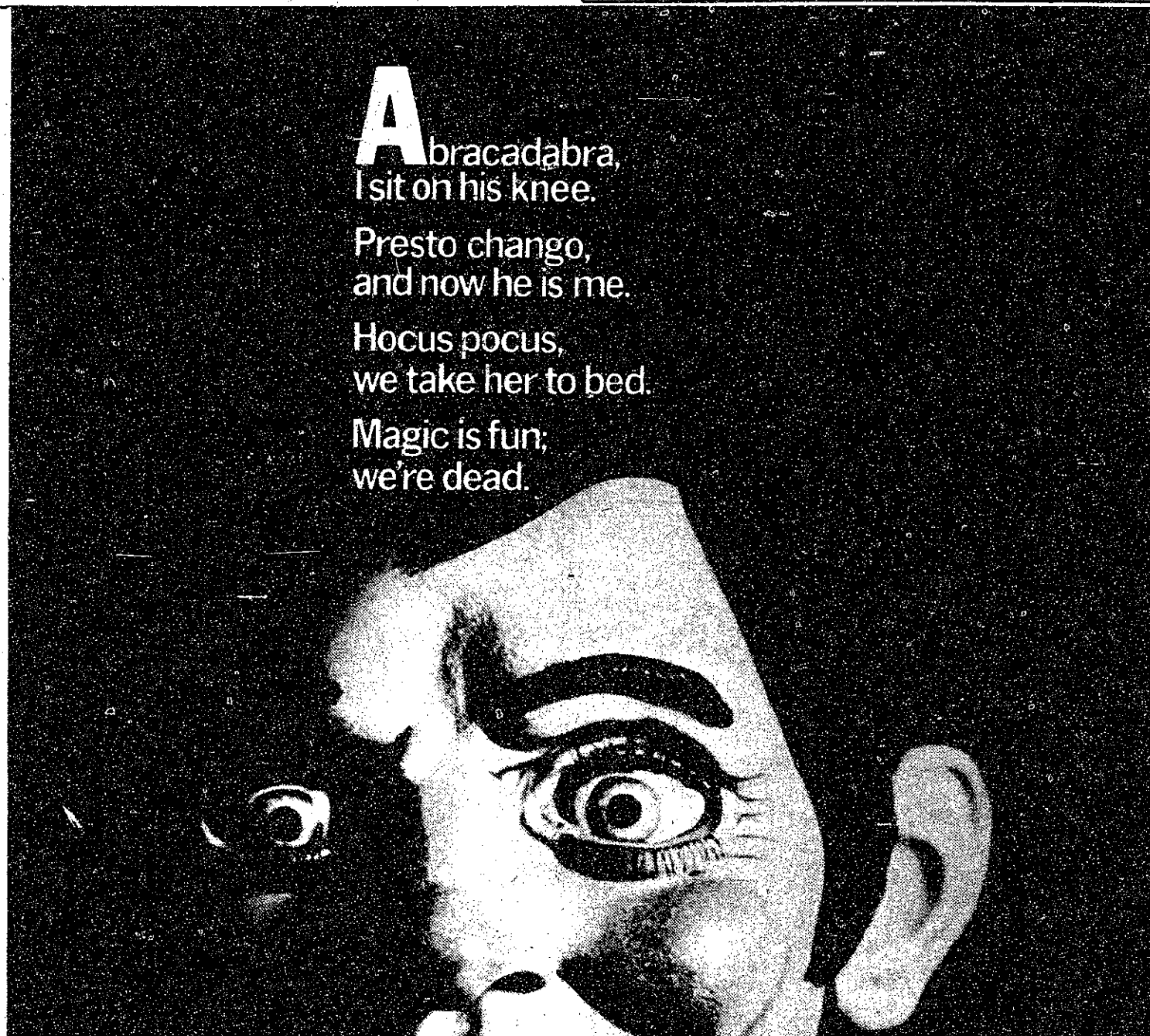
The weekend started off on a good enough note. On Friday night the MIT squad defeated Dartmouth 16-2. Later in the night, MIT lost to Brown 9-2, the first time in recent memory the Beavers had kept Brown out of double digits.

The heartbreaker was the MIT game against Yale on Saturday. MIT was winning the game 7-6. At the final buzzer, a Yale shot hit the crossbar out of the reach of MIT goalie Pete Griffith '79. The ball was blown dead by the referee before it drifted over the goal line. The game thus ended with MIT as the victor. However, Yale protested and the protest was allowed thus tying the game.

Two regular three minute overtime periods produced a tied score. The game went into sudden death overtime periods at three minutes each. Finally, in the fifth sudden death period, Yale scored. It had been the longest game in recent New England history.

Then, with slightly over an hour of rest, the MIT squad whipped Harvard 12-2, thus avenging a loss to that team earlier this year.

Despite the disappointing loss to Yale, Coach John Benedick felt that "the team played excellent water polo, both skill-wise and emotion-wise." Benedick added that "It's a very hard thing to come back after you think you've won something and had it taken away."



Abracadabra,
I sit on his knee.

Presto chango,
and now he is me.

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we take her to bed.

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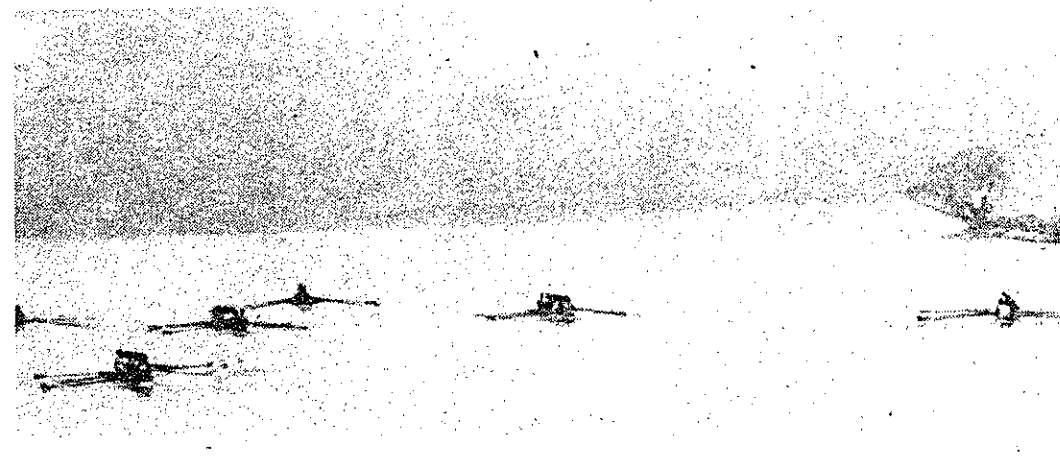
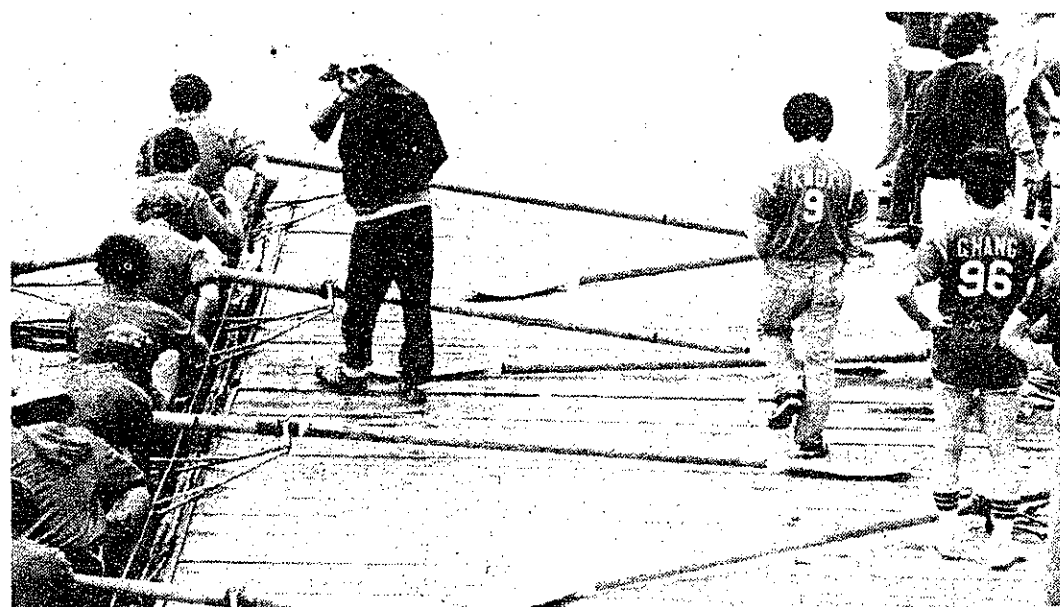
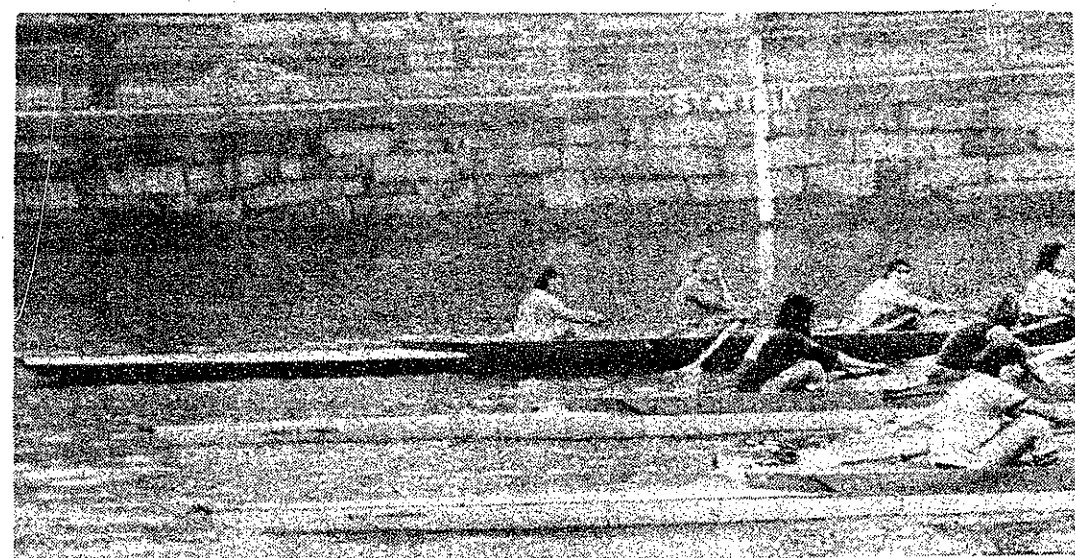
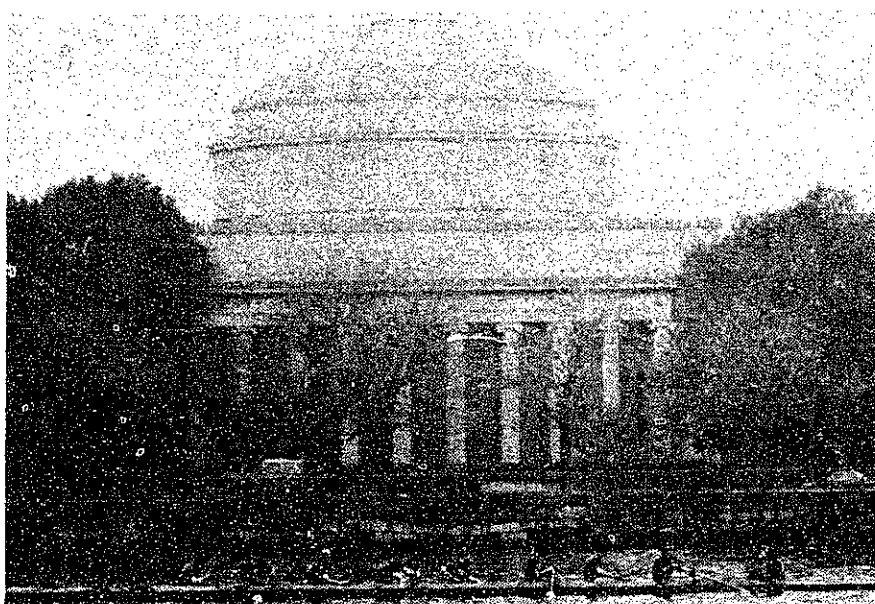
Photo Essay by
John Ogawa Borland



By John Ogawa Borland

This year's Class Day Regatta was held on a foggy Charles River but the 1000-meter race course was in perfect racing condition, flat and glassy. The regatta was made up of 54 boats (crew shells) and 434 rowers from various living groups all around MIT. Once again the regatta was opened with the annual Freshmen Heavyweight vs Lightweight race. In the 500-meter piece, the Lightweights edged out the Heavyweights by 4 seats but in the 2000-meter piece, the Heavyweights out-powered the Lightweights and won with open water.

Thirty-two teams entered the Junior Eight event so there were six heats with the winner of each qualifying for the final and each second place team qualifying for the petite final. Baker Askey won the petite final and ATO won the Junior Eight final. Theta Chi walked away with the Intermediate Eight trophy as well as the Senior Four. The Mixed Four event was won by the Boat House Row ending the three-year winning streak held by John Miller's Mixed Four team. Baker-No. 6 Women's team won the Women Eight event and, the Burton-Senior House team held off WILG to take second place by 8 feet.



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sports

Two one-goal losses Football falls once again end soccer's year

By Dennis Smith

Editor's note: Dennis Smith is a member of the Soccer Team.

MIT Varsity Soccer closed its 1978 season last week with two one-goal losses. The team lost to Boston University 2-1 on Wednesday, and fell to Coast Guard 3-2 on Saturday. With the two losses, Varsity Soccer's final record for the season became 6-6-1, and the losses culminated a disappointing 1-4-1 second half of a season for which hopes of a tournament berth were high and for which hopes of a winning season were all but assured.

In Wednesday's game against BU, MIT started fast in its upset attempt, scoring first just three minutes into the game. BU's record showed that coming into this game they had not been able to win a game in which the other team scored first. The goal came on the first MIT rush upfield. On a surge led by Luigi Boza '79 and Francis Awuah '79, Rob Currier '79 led Awuah who beat the goalie to make the score 1-0 MIT.

Despite excellent hustle and ball control on the part of MIT, along with two excellent scoring chances by Jay Walsh '81 and Boza, most of the play was controlled by BU. Late in the first half, BU tied the game after a flurry of shots, the goal coming on a shot deflected past goalie Tom Smith '79. BU went ahead for good midway through the second half on a long shot that slipped inside the corner of the goal.

Saturday, the Engineers dropped a thriller to Coast Guard, in one of the most exciting games of the season. Both teams played with intense desire to win.

It was a seesaw battle from the very start, and both MIT and Coast Guard had several near-successful scoring threats. One reason for the all-out play on the MIT side was that for many of the MIT players, this was the last game they would play in MIT uniform. In this, their last game, the starting lineup for MIT was all seniors. Forwards Zanda Ilori, Francis Awuah, and Jim Atwood, along with halfbacks Rob Currier, Luigi Boza, and Mike Raphael, fullbacks Don Devine, Paul Thompson, Bob Sullivan, and Tom Theurkauf, and goalie Tom Smith, played to their maximum in attempting to end the season with a victory.

After Coast Guard took a 1-0 lead on a perfectly angled shot into the corner, Awuah tied it up with a header at the start of the second half, and Boza put MIT ahead on a beautiful give and go with Ilori and a perfect shot. Two and a half minutes later, however, Coast Guard made it 2-2 with a long shot into the upper corner from one of their fast forwards.

The game-deciding goal came on a very close tripping call at the edge of the penalty area. Referee's Association President Clive

Davies awarded a penalty kick to Coast Guard, which was converted, and MIT was left to attempt to tie the game with just six minutes left. Pressure was applied to the Coast Guard defense until the final seconds, but as MIT couldn't score, the 3-2 score was finalized.

The season for MIT Soccer overall was a frustration, but it had its high points. The team perhaps won some games that it shouldn't have, but it also lost a few that it shouldn't have. Coach Alessi looks to next year as a rebuilding year, but much of the bench is talented, and many players are developing into legitimate starters. With a few good freshmen, next year could be another story.

By Tom Curtis

SUNY-Stonybrook overcame a 382-yard rushing attack by the MIT Football Club to claim a 33-20 victory over the club Saturday. The loss gave the Beavers a final 0-6 record in their rookie season.

In many ways, the game was like so many others MIT has played. The Beavers gave a respectable performance but failed to chalk up a win.

The big difference was the way MIT put points on the board. All three of the Beavers' touchdowns came on drives of 70 yards or more.

After Stonybrook had scored twice in the first quarter to take a 13-0 lead, Beaver quarterback Bruce Wrobel '79 engineered a 76-yard drive for a touchdown. Jim Dunlay '79 scored the touchdown on a four-yard run. The extra point attempt was no good.

Later in the quarter, the Beavers put together their most spectacular drive of the year. Starting from their own 12 yard line, the Beavers charged downfield on the strength of Wrobel's passing. Thirty yard and 28 yard passes to Bobby Joe Anderson '81 and a 29 yard pass to Stu McKinnon '80 put the Beavers in striking range. Wrobel scored the touchdown himself on a one yard quarterback sneak. McKinnon's extra point kick was good, and the half ended with the two teams tied, 13-13.

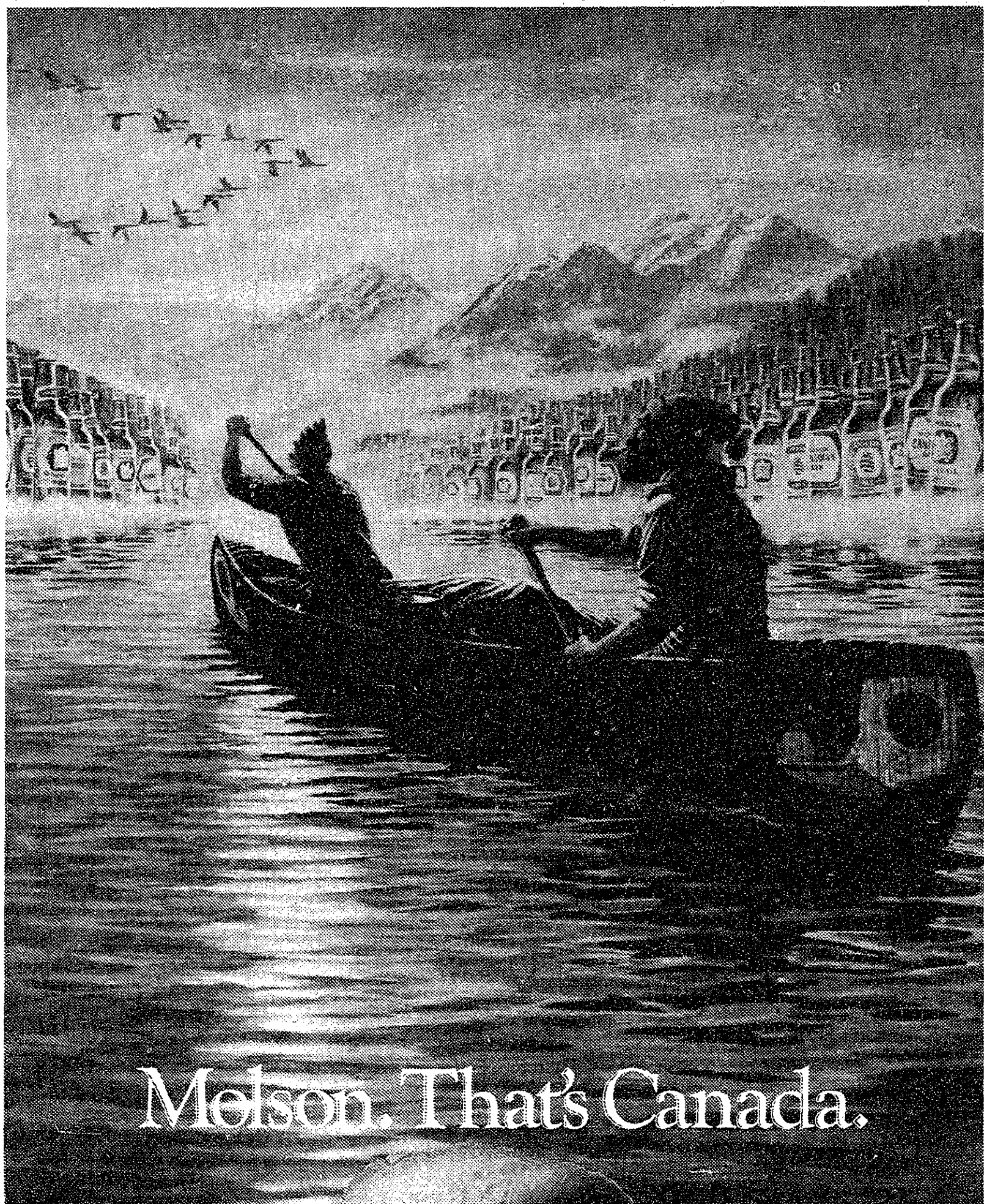
After a scoreless third quarter, Stonybrook unleashed a fearsome offensive attack for two touchdowns early in the fourth quarter. The Beavers did score one touchdown on a 16-yard pass from Wrobel to Anderson, but the effort was not enough. Stonybrook tacked on one more touchdown late in the quarter to

assure victory.

The team's 187 rushing yards and 195 passing yards were somewhat negated by 167 yards of penalties. On one play alone, MIT was hit with three penalties for 30 yards.

The three touchdowns in the game were a season high for the Beavers. Their twenty points were also a season high. For the first time, MIT had no turnovers.

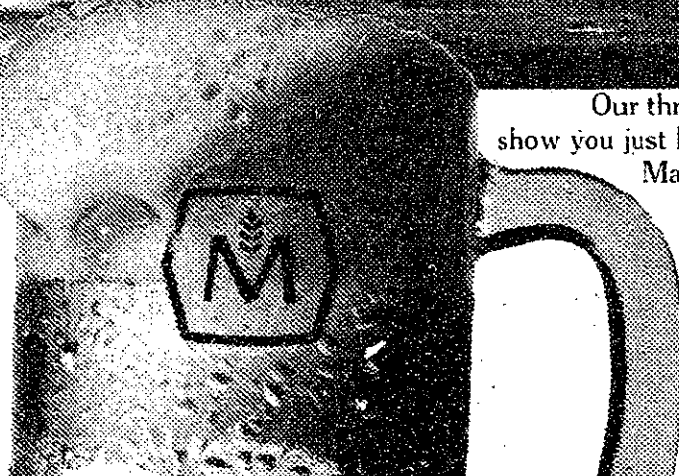
In its six-game season, the club was ahead in the third quarter in one game, tied in the third quarter in two others, and behind by less than a touchdown at the end of two others. Only Brooklyn College dealt the club a convincing loss. Even then, the Beavers managed to score two touchdowns on a good defensive team. The club never embarrassed itself.



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sporting notices

Maggie Lettvin will lecture on jogging in the Bush Room on Wed., Nov. 8, 1978 at 1pm. The entire MIT community is invited to attend.

* * * *

Rosters for intramural hockey will be due at 3pm today. Ice time is limited, so only have as many teams as you are sure you have players for. Some groups may be asked to combine teams.